

6. Descriptions of some new Species of Sandwich-Island
Birds. By SCOTT WILSON.

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CHRYSOMITRIDOPS¹, gen. nov.

Bill moderate, conical and sharp at the tip, with culmen nearly straight and tomia slightly curved; nasal membrane very small and nearly covered with feathers. *Wing* moderate: first primary wanting; third and fourth nearly equal, and rather longer than the second and fifth; secondaries slightly mucronate at the tip. *Tail* moderate, forked, and rectrices acuminate. *Feet* slender, claws much curved.

CHRYSOMITRIDOPS CÆRULEIROSTRIS, sp. n.

Male. Bill light prussian blue, darker on maxilla. Lores black, meeting below the chin and in front, where the black passes into olive and is succeeded by an ill-defined coronal patch of gamboge-yellow, gradually shading into yellowish-olive, which extends over the whole surface of the sides of the head, neck and mantle, back, and rump, but is rather brighter on the last; lower surface gamboge-yellow, brightest on the throat, and shading into olive on the flanks. Wing-lining primrose-yellow, passing into white. Wing and tail-quills blackish brown, margined outwardly by olive and the former inwardly by greyish white, while the middle pair of the latter have most of the inner web dusky olive; irides dark hazel; feet bluish black.

Obs. The bill is certainly stouter than that of *Loxops*, but less powerful and straighter than that of *Oreomyza*, and recalls, as does the general appearance of the bird, that of *Chrysomitris*.

At present it seems doubtful whether this generic form should be assigned to the Finches or to the Honey-eaters; the slightly covered nostrils indicate the latter, but the mucronate tips of the secondary quills and, above all, the Siskin-like song seem to show a Fringilline affinity.

Dimensions. Total length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, wing $2\frac{1}{2}$, tail 2, culmen .4, tarsus .75.

Hab. Kauai.

LOXOPS FLAMMEA, sp. n.

Male. Front and sides of the head pure scarlet; top of the head and back brownish scarlet, brightening into nearly pure scarlet on the rump; chin, throat, and lower surface generally pure scarlet, but paler in hue, brightening, however, on the flanks; rectrices blackish brown edged with brownish scarlet; wing-lining pale scarlet. Bill and legs light pinkish brown.

Female. Top of the head hair-brown, but each feather brownish scarlet at the base, and the shaft of those towards the back of the

¹ *Chrysomitridis* faciem habens.

head grey; back hair-brown tinged with red, rump distinctly russet, and the upper tail-coverts brownish scarlet; remiges and rectrices blackish brown edged with brownish scarlet, as also are the upper wing-coverts. Beneath, dull white tinged with pale scarlet; sides of the body reddish brown, and wing-lining white tinged with scarlet.

Dimensions. Total length 5 inches, wing from carpal joint $2\frac{1}{2}$, culmen .5, tarsus .75, tail 2.

Hab. Molokai.

Obs. Differs from *L. coccinea* not only in its much larger size, but in the intense purity of its scarlet, which replaces the scarlet-orange of *L. coccinea*.

HIMATIONE MONTANA, sp. n.

Male. Forehead, sides of the face, and throat deep lemon-yellow, shading into a lighter tint of yellow on the breast and abdomen, the lower part of which is white; under tail-coverts deep lemon-yellow; upper parts, with the exception of the rump, which is yellow, are dull greenish yellow; primaries, of which the second is much shorter than the fourth and fifth, which are equal, ashy brown, edged with dull yellow; wing-lining white, tinged with clear yellow; tail-quills ashy brown edged with dull yellow. *Bill* light pinkish. *Feet* slender, of the same colour as the bill.

Female. Similar in general colour to the male, but the underparts are of a very light shade of lemon-yellow instead of the deep yellow of the male.

Dimensions. Total length 4 inches, wing from carpal joint 2.25, culmen .35, tarsus .70, tail 2.75.

Hab. Lanai.

Obs. The bill in curve approaches nearest to *Oreomyza* and in size to *Himatione parva*, Stejn.

HIMATIONE STEJNEGERI, sp. n.

? *H. chloris*, Stejneger, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1887, p. 96 (nec Cabanis, Mus. Hein. i. p. 99).

Closely resembling *H. chloris*, but having the bill higher at the base, more decurved, and with the maxilla perceptibly exceeding the mandible in length.

This species differs from the true *H. chloris*, of which I have been able to examine a specimen in the Museum of the University of Cambridge, marked by Prof. Cabanis as agreeing with his type. Dr. Stejneger, it will be observed, did not feel certain as to the identity of the form from Kauai and that from Oahu, whence came Prof. Cabanis's examples, and where I obtained others agreeing with them.

Hab. Kauai.

Obs. The representative forms of *Himatione chloris*, Cab., from the Islands of Lanai and Molokai, are (easily) distinguishable from each other and also from Professor Cabanis's type, which was obtained from the island of Oahu.

The following characters of the forms of this species from the three islands will serve to distinguish them:—

H. chloris (Oahu).—A trace only of a yellow mark from the bill to the eye. Upper parts of a *dark* greyish buff tinged with a faint shade of olive. Underparts whitish buff tinged with yellow. Bill and legs dark brown.

H. chloris (Lanai).—A distinct yellow mark from the base of the bill to the eye. Upper parts *light* greyish buff, distinctly tinged with olive. Beneath on the breast and throat light lemon-yellow, shading into buff on the flanks. Bill and legs lighter brown. The bill is more slender.

H. chloris (Molokai).—A distinct yellow mark from the bill to eye, as in the Lanai form. Upper parts darker than in the Lanai form, but not so dark as in the type from Oahu. Underparts yellow, but not so bright as in the Lanai form. Bill and legs considerably stouter than in the preceding form.

November 19, 1889.

Prof. Flower, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following reports on the additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of October 1889:—

The total number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of October was 90. Of these 1 was by birth, 50 by presentation, 12 by purchase, 7 by exchange, and 20 were received on deposit. The total number of departures during the same period, by death and removals, was 76.

Amongst the additions I may call special attention to the arrival of the young male Gaur (*Bibos gaurus*) from Pahang¹, one of the native States in the Malay Peninsula, presented to the Society by Sir Cecil C. Smith, K.C.M.G., the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. W. Davison, F.Z.S., for the valuable assistance he has rendered us in shipping this animal to Europe; also to the Peninsula and Oriental Co. for their liberal grant of a free passage of the first example of the Gaur that has reached Europe alive; and to Capt. Horne, of the steam-ship 'Rohilla,' for the kind care and attention he has devoted to the animal during the passage home. Mr. Davison has supplied me with the following information respecting this specimen:—

"I am shipping the young bull 'Sladang' (*Bibos gaurus*) by the P. and O. S. 'Rohilla,' leaving here to-morrow morning for London. The animal is in splendid condition and comparatively tame—that is, he takes food readily from hand, and allows one to scratch his forehead. He was caught five months ago. There is not a question I think now about there being two distinct species of this form in the Malay Peninsula. The one now sent is about a two-year old, a bull, black, forehead grey, and stockings of all four feet dirty white. It is the 'Sladang' of the Malays, the so-called Bison of India

¹ See 'The Field' newspaper, June 1st, 1889, p. 767, for an account of the hunting and capture of a herd of these animals in Pahang.